

Nation-wide Prohibition Ends Fight of 112 Years

(From the New York Tribune.)

National prohibition in the United States, under a specific constitutional provision, is the fruition of a movement which had its beginning in America 112 years ago. Efforts to check the use of ardent spirits were started in this country in 1808. It grew steadily, evolving into a demand for prohibition rather than regulation as far back as 1847. The question was taken into politics through the organization of the Prohibition party in convention at Chicago September 1, 1869.

The war of women on liquor began with the organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Ohio during the "crusade" of 1873 and 1874.

Maine was the first state to declare for prohibition. It went "dry" in 1851. Prohibition was made a part of its Constitution in 1884. Kansas was the second state to embrace prohibition. That was in 1880. North Dakota was third, in 1889.

But the prohibition wave which has swept the liquor business entirely out of the country began with the action of the Georgia State Legislature in 1907. By their own acts, in a steady procession, thirty-three states followed suit. In twenty-one prohibition was decreed by popular vote and in twelve by act of the legislatures.

WEBB-KENYON ACT

Prohibition made its first big advance nationally when Congress passed on March 1, 1913, the Webb-Kenyon law forbidding the shipment of liquor from "wet" to "dry" territory. Subsequent enactments were as follows:

- Alaska prohibition act of February 14, 1917
- Porto Rico prohibition referendum act of March 2, 1917.
- District of Columbia prohibition act of March 3, 1917.
- Reed and Jones-Randall amendments to postoffice appropriations bill, act of March 3, 1917.
- Increasing military establishment act of March 3, 1917.
- Food control act of August 10, 1917.
- Submission of prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States December 18, 1917.
- Hawaii prohibition act of May 23, 1918.
- War prohibition September 23, 1918.
- War prohibition enforcement act November 21, 1919.

TEXT OF THE AMENDMENT

The text of the constitutional amendment resolution follows:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House

RHEUMATISM RECIPE

I will gladly send any Rheumatism sufferer a Simple Herb Recipe Absolutely Free that Completely Cured me of a terrible attack of muscular and inflammatory Rheumatism of long standing after everything else I tried had failed me. I have given it to many sufferers who believed their cases hopeless, yet they found relief from their suffering by taking these simple herbs. It also relieves Sciatica promptly as well as Neuralgia, and is a wonderful blood purifier. You are most welcome to this Herb Recipe if you will send for it at once. I believe you will consider it a God-Send after you have put it to the test. There is nothing injurious contained in it, and you can see for yourself exactly what you are taking. I will gladly send this Recipe—absolutely free—to any sufferer who will send name and address, plainly written. W. F. SUTTON, 2650 Magnolia Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

concurring therein), the following amendment to the Constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the states, to be come valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states, as provided by the Constitution:

"ARTICLE—

"Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

"Sec. 2. The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the Congress."

The amendment was submitted by the House, 28 to 128, and by the Senate, 65 to 20.

When Congress submitted the amendment, December 18, 1917, it attached a restriction, limiting the time for ratification to seven years. Instead the necessary thirty-six states ratified Constitutional prohibition within thirteen months, the thirty-sixth registering its approval January 16, 1919. The last state to ratify was Pennsylvania, and next to last New York.

Mississippi was first, followed by Virginia, Kentucky, South Carolina, North Dakota, Maryland, Montana, Texas, Delaware, South Dakota, Massachusetts, Arizona, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, Michigan, Ohio, Oklahoma, Maine, Tennessee, Illinois, Colorado, West Virginia, Idaho, California, Indiana, Arkansas, North Carolina, Washington, Alabama, Kansas, Oregon, Utah, Iowa, New Hampshire and Nebraska. These were the required thirty-six but nine more ratified, making forty-five in all out of the forty-eight of the Union.

LIQUOR MEN TOO CONFIDENT

Except for starting small and easily handled backfires the liquor people made no effort to counter the progress of prohibition until the passage of the Webb-Kenyon law. The only movement within the trade to meet some of the most potent arguments of the "Drys" was represented by the Model License League, an organization that received comparatively little support from the saloon interests, which never for a moment believed that their power in politics could be entirely overborne.

That this attitude has persisted to the last is indicated by the fact that the liquor interests hoisted prices to almost prohibitive altitudes last July, and retained huge stocks in warehouses. These same stocks, which now constitute a problem for the government officials, who must guard them in bonded-warehouses until some means are found for disposing of them, without violating the law which forbids export, import and possession of liquor anywhere but in private homes.

Millions of gallons were held, in spite of the fact that other millions were exports, apparently in anticipation of a time when a reaction from absolute prohibition would afford an outlet at huge profits. The hoped-for reaction failed to materialize dur-

ing the period of war-time prohibition, and under the rigid provisions of the constitutional amendment modification is all the more difficult, though the liquor interests are hoping now that the government, to solve the problem of the stored liquor, will agree to buy it.

PROCLAIMED ON JANUARY 29, 1919

The prohibition amendment was proclaimed January 29, 1919, the proclamation fixing January 16, 1920, twelve months after ratification by the thirty-sixth state, as the date for its going into effect.

Congress went to work on enforcement legislation, and the law produced is regarded as drastic enough to dry up all reserve sources of liquor according to official estimates, in five or six years. By 1925, it is stated, the United States will be a desert with entirely exhausted cellars.

The United States not only loses a revenue of \$500,000,000 a year through prohibition, but will require millions, during the first few years at least, to enforce the provisions of the law putting the amendment into effect.

Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has delegated enforcement to a special prohibition bureau under John F. Kremer, of Mansfield, Ohio. Mr. Kremer has divided the country into nine districts, each with a supervisor. Each state has a director, and the bureau will have at command a large corps of enforcement agents who will be shifted from state to state at periods frequent enough to prevent the forming of friendship or alliances and consequent interference with the administration of the law in letter as well as in spirit.

Nuxated Iron Will Increase Strength Of Delicate People In Two Weeks Time

In many instances says City Physician persons have suffered for years without knowing what made them feel tired, listless and run-down when their real trouble was lack of iron in the blood—how to tell.

If you were to make an actual blood test on all people who are ill you would probably be greatly astonished at the exceedingly large number who lack iron and who are ill for no other reason than the lack of iron. The moment iron is supplied a multitude of dangerous symptoms disappear. Without iron the blood at once loses the power to change food into living tissue and therefore nothing you eat does you good; you don't get the strength out of it. Your food merely passes through your system like corn through a mill with the rollers so wide apart that the mill can't grind. As a result of this continuous blood and nerve starvation, people become generally weakened, nervous and all run down and frequently develop all sorts of conditions. One is too thin; another is burdened with unhealthy fat; some are so weak they can hardly walk; some think they have dyspepsia, kidney or liver trouble; some can't sleep at night, others are sleepy and tired all day; some fussy and irritable; some skinny and bloodless, but all lack physical power and endurance. In such cases, it is worse than foolishness to take stimulating medicines or narcotic drugs, which only whip up your flagging vital powers for the moment, may-

be at the expense of your life later on. No matter what any one tells you, if you are not strong and well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary Nuxated Iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see for yourself how much you have gained. You can talk as you please about all the wonders wrought by new remedies, but when you come down to hard facts there is nothing like good old iron to put color in your cheeks and good sound, healthy flesh on your bones. It is also a great nerve and stomach strengthener and one of the best blood builders in the world. The only trouble was that the old forms of inorganic iron like tincture of iron, iron acetate, etc., often ruined people's teeth, upset their stomachs and were not assimilated and for these reasons they frequently did more harm than good. But with the discovery of the newer forms of organic iron all this has been overcome. Nuxated Iron, for example, is pleasant to take, does not injure the teeth and is almost immediately beneficial.

MANUFACTURERS' NOTE: Nuxated Iron which is recommended above is not a secret remedy but one which is well known to druggists everywhere. Unlike the older inorganic iron products it is easily assimilated, and does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach. The manufacturers guarantee successful and entirely satisfactory results to every purchaser or they will refund your money. It is dispensed by all good druggists.—Adv't.

Creating an Estate

All are striving to create an estate. When death comes, if there is no insurance, a forced sale of the property often causes a large loss, whereas, the proceeds from a life insurance policy will furnish ready money for the immediate needs and the executors of the estate can have time to dispose of the property to the best advantage.

The cash value of a man's life to his family, if he earns but \$1,000 a year, at age thirty-five is over \$14,000. No man would go without fire insurance on that amount of property and yet if he carries no life insurance, he is forcing his family to carry a risk for this amount unprotected. Why not transfer this risk from the family to

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